

# LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

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SAN FRANCISCO, JULY 13, 1934

No. 24

## State Militia Occupies San Francisco Waterfront

THURSDAY, July 5, already has come to be known as "bloody Thursday" in the annals of San Francisco.

Two dead and approximately a hundred injured was the toll taken in the fighting on the waterfront as the result of the attempt of the Industrial Association of San Francisco to "open the port."

And the useless sacrifice of life may be attributed to the determination to "break the strike" of the longshoremen and the maritime unions without regard to consequences. The Industrial Association deliberately precipitated the crisis by an insincere gesture to remove goods from the docks to a warehouse a few blocks away, knowing in advance that the move would be contested by strikers and sympathizers and that bloodshed was inevitable. It savored of premeditation and deliberate and planned provocation of strife.

The deciding factor in the disturbances which were responsible for ordering out the state troops to take over the waterfront was the effort to operate the Belt Line railway, which runs along the Embarcadero and transports goods to and from the docks and warehouses along the waterfront and adjacent industrial area. This line is owned and operated by the state.

Early on Thursday it was announced by the newspapers that the troops had been ordered out by Governor Merriam. Although this announcement was premature, it had the effect of inflaming the strikers and desperate efforts were made by police to clear the waterfront of the excited crowds of men.

### Troops in Charge

Hundreds of police massed on the waterfront and adjacent streets were confronted by angry crowds which resented the attempts to keep them on the move, and when resistance was engendered the police used clubs, tear gas and firearms on the helpless masses of men. The result of the fighting was that the strikers were driven from the area and a deadline established.

The order for the state troops to take charge of the San Francisco waterfront was not issued until 3 p. m., but most of the troops had been assembled at the San Francisco armory in readiness for the issuance of the proclama-

tion by Governor Merriam for several hours. Declaring that "a state of tumult, riot and other emergencies, or immediate danger thereof, existed, and that riotous and unlawful assemblies with intent to do violence" were present in San Francisco, the governor directed Adjutant General Seth Howard to order certain units of the National Guard into active service to handle the situation.

### Troops Not Restricted to One Area

The governor's proclamation did not restrict the National Guard troops to any particular part of San Francisco for duty, but they are available for service in any part of the city their commander, Major General David P. Barrows, a former president of the University of California, should direct.

Before midnight the waterfront was occupied by

the troops, who were ordered to "avoid shooting if possible, but if it becomes necessary to discharge your rifles, shoot for effect."

At the regular meeting of the San Francisco Labor Council on Friday night last cognizance of the action of the governor was taken in the adoption of resolutions deeply deploring and condemning the calling out of the militia and urging the federal government and the National Longshoremen's Board to renew the negotiations with the representatives of the shipping interests and the striking marine unions.

Resolutions were also adopted indorsing the position the International Longshoremen's Association has taken with reference to union control of the hiring hall, which position has been maintained from the inception of the strike.

At the same meeting the Labor Council adopted resolutions providing for the appointment of a Strike Strategy Committee "for the purpose of investigating in any manner deemed proper and expedient the status and general situation of the strike," and directing it to consult with the responsible officials of the striking unions and to formulate plans for the "guidance and advice of the labor movement of San Francisco in the name of the Council." It was also directed to investigate and report to the public and the Council the slanderous innuendos and vicious attacks on the labor movement that have been a part of the propaganda directed against the strikers. (All resolutions are given in full elsewhere in this issue.)

### Committee Appointed

This committee was appointed by President Vandeleur of the Council on Saturday morning, and consists of the following: Daniel P. Haggerty of the Machinists' Union; M. S. Maxwell, Butchers; Frank Brown, Molders; John A. O'Connell, Teamsters; George Kidwell, Bakery Wagon Drivers; Edward F. Vandeleur, Street Railway Carmen, and Charles A. Derry, Typographical Union. Mr. Vandeleur was chosen chairman of the committee, which immediately set to work. Its first activity was to invite representatives of the various unions involved in the strike to meet with the committee at 10 a. m. Saturday. As

## Want Guards for Strikers at Cost of City

*The following letter was placed in evidence this week before the President's National Longshoremen's Commission by Harry Bridges, chairman of the Joint Marine Strike Committee. The letter is self-explanatory, and will doubtless be read with interest by taxpayers:*

(Copy)

### WATERFRONT EMPLOYERS UNION

President's Office

215 Market St., Room 832

San Francisco, June 21, 1934

Mr. Eugene Mills, President Marine Service Bureau, 258 West Seventh Street, San Pedro, California.

Dear Sir: Our membership at today's meeting expressed themselves very forcibly on the subject of expense at San Pedro.

A statement which was studied indicated an average expense of approximately \$7000 per day up to June 11th, after taking out the cost of preparing the housing ship.

No balance sheet is furnished giving information as to the cost position—how the money is being supplied, who has paid in, who has not, who has made advances, who is in arrears, or like pertinent facts.

The item of guards, cost and boarding, amounting to about \$100,000, is one which we think should be borne by the city. Here the police in ample numbers are supplied without cost, and the only guards employed are those needed on the housing ships. Each company has extra guards or watchmen, the cost being borne by the individual line.

We have suggested through our various agents that you put into effect the same system followed here, whereby the individual employers pay the men a daily allowance for board and lodging, which is in turn paid to the pursers on the housing ship. This provides necessary revenue for running expenses on the ships and serves to restrain employers from ordering more men than they actually need.

A method must be adopted without delay to provide an income in the form of tonnage assessments and board and lodging assessments, so that you will all pay as you go, otherwise your costs will be inequitably distributed.

The committee also feels that some plan should be devised for charging the individual lines for crew members furnished through the M. & M. A. Recommendation on this point is desired.

An immediate survey should be made by a committee to determine if any safe reductions can be put into effect and a report should be prepared as quickly as possible.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) T. G. PLANT, President.



a result of this meeting, which was attended by about fifty of the strikers' representatives, a concise statement was received from each organization as to its demands, and discussion was had as to the varied phases of the existing situation. Following the conference Chairman Vandeleur of the Labor Council committee said that he was convinced that the Maritime Strike Committee looks to his committee for a solution of the conditions that have disrupted the waterfront here for the past six weeks.

#### Committee Issues Statement

On Sunday evening Vandeleur issued the following statement to the press:

"We are in complete charge of the situation, and the striking stevedores and longshoremen have complete faith in us and our intentions to bring about concessions to their demands.

"As far as the so-called extreme group is concerned, I do not believe that any such group exists. The longshoremen themselves are a reasonable and orderly group, and there are no agitators among them. The men on strike have ejected all known 'Reds' from their ranks. All references to an extreme group are made by parties unfamiliar with the general character of the men on strike."

Discussing steps to be taken for an immediate settlement of the strike, the statement continues:

"The fact that we intend to act in a cool-headed and deliberate manner does not mean that we are not prepared to take the most drastic steps for the settlement of this strike. We mean to give the shipowners and the National Longshoremen's Board every chance to settle this crisis peacefully and we want to act reasonably and not violently. But we do not intend to yield one inch of the ground to which these men are justly entitled, and if their rights are overlooked we are ready to unleash the full strength of organized labor in San Francisco. Our aim is to settle this strike in an orderly and intelligent fashion. The men are making no attempt to prolong the strike, and it is their earnest desire to be back on their jobs as quickly as possible.

"We ask the public to be patient and not condemn the men who are acting night and day to bring back peace and safety to the waterfront. We assure the people of San Francisco that any violence that might arise will not come from labor, but from the shipowners and the Industrial Association."

lence that might arise will not come from labor, but from the shipowners and the Industrial Association."

The Council's committee continued its contacts with the strike committee of fifty of the waterfront and maritime employees, with the President's Longshoremen's Board, and through the latter with the Waterfront Employers' Union and the ship owners, until late in the evening of Wednesday of this week. It seconded the efforts of the federal board, consisting of Archbishop Hanna, Edward F. McGrady and O. K. Cushing to bring about an adjustment of the controversy.

On Tuesday evening, at a meeting with the waterfront employers, the Council's committee and the President's board, all efforts to arrive at an agreement were abandoned, and before the meeting adjourned an impassioned appeal was made by Mr. McGrady to the employers to submit their dispute with the strikers to the arbitration of the board. He appealed to their patriotism to avert what he declared was an impending catastrophe which threatened the whole Coast. "Shall we revert to the law of the jungle?" He pointed out that unless some change of attitude was undertaken the situation would develop into what might easily become open warfare. He appealed not only to their patriotism but to their civic duty in averting this impending calamity.

#### Board Appeals to Patriotism

McGrady's appeal was reinforced by a similar exhortation from Mr. Cushing, who just as emphatically pointed out the danger which it was the duty of the parties to avert.

The venerable Archbishop Hanna, in earnest and impressive manner, added his appeal to that of his fellow members on the board, and asked them to sink their differences by referring the whole subject matter of the controversy to the decision of the board.

T. G. Plant, spokesman for the employers, in reply stated he could not give an answer to the appeal at that time, but would give an answer for the employers the following day.

The same appeal was made to the Council's Committee of Seven to convey to the striking unions.

#### Employers Accept Arbitration

On Wednesday, following the hearing of the board in the Federal building, at which time T. G. Plant submitted the case of the employers in the proceedings, which had included testimony from the unions involved in the strike, it was announced that the employers had accepted the proposal to submit the controversy to the board without reservations. This included the disposition of the hiring halls, which had been strenuously held by the employers to be a matter on which there could be no arbitration. It was the one point held out also by the Longshoremen's Union as a point on which they would not consent to arbitration.

With the employers consenting to the appeal of

the board, the same appeal was made to the striking unions by the Council's Committee of Seven, and a joint meeting of the board, the strike committee of fifty and the Council's committee was held. This meeting adjourned at 8 p. m. Wednesday with the understanding that the question of whether the unions would consent to arbitration of all their demands would be submitted to the various organizations for acceptance or rejection. A referendum was to be held, which would take some two or possibly three days.

In the meantime the Teamsters' Union was to meet the same evening to consider the matter of a strike in sympathy with the waterfront and marine workers. At a previous meeting it had been decided to strike on Thursday morning if the demands of the strikers had not been granted.

#### Teamsters' Union Votes to Strike

At a largely attended meeting of the union in Dreamland Rink, a letter from the President's Longshoremen's Board asking them to postpone the strike pending the efforts at arbitration was presented by the Council's Committee of Seven, and members of the committee addressed the union urging compliance. Harry Bridges, chairman of the strike committee, also addressed the union.

The result was that by unanimous vote the Teamsters' Union determined to strike on Thursday morning.

#### STATISTICS ON RETAIL FOOD PRICES

Retail food prices advanced six-tenths of 1 per cent during the two weeks period ending June 19, according to the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics. Present prices are only slightly below January 15, 1932, the highest point reached during the past two and one-half years. Of the forty-two articles included in the index, twenty-one showed an increase in average price, eight a decline and thirteen no change. Of the fifty-one cities covered by the bureau, advances occurred in thirty-eight. A 1½ per cent increase in meats was the largest of any of the recorded items. Cereal foods moved upward one-half of 1 per cent. As compared with June 15 of last year, all of the fifty-one cities covered show material advances, Detroit showing the largest, where food prices have increased 21 per cent.

#### YELLOW DOG CONTRACT AGAIN

The "yellow dog contract" is again being used as a means of frightening workers into relinquishing their right to become members of a labor union. The Waldensian Hosiery mill at Valdeese, Calif., which closed down twelve weeks ago when the workers organized, has forced its employees to sign a two typewritten page "yellow dog contract" in order to get their jobs back. The United States Department of Labor is investigating the situation at the Waldensian mills.

Acquire the habit of calling for the union label.

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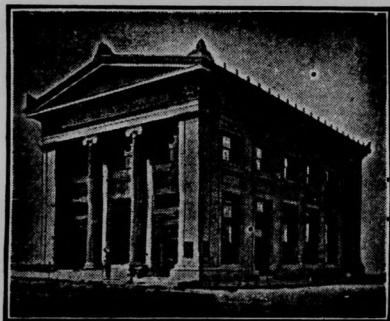
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## Funeral of Strikers Is Amazing Tribute

What is almost universally agreed, by the public and press, as the most striking and impressive funeral procession ever seen in San Francisco escorted the remains of Howard S. Sperry and Nickolas Bordoise, slain last week in a clash between the police and striking waterfront workers and their sympathizers.

The cortege, starting at 1 o'clock last Monday, moved from the International Longshoremen's Association headquarters in Steuart street and turned into Market street. The latter famous thoroughfare, which has on hundreds of occasions resounded to the tramp of marching feet of varied organizations of men and women, and the city which has witnessed the beginning of the last journey for so many of its honored dead, including also that of a President of the United States, never witnessed a more impressive spectacle.

### Amazement Shown by Spectators

Crowds lined the street, thousands of whom had waited for more than an hour to witness the procession—some perhaps from curiosity, others to pay their silent tribute to the fallen men. All were immediately awed into silence as the cortege approached, and amazement was written upon faces as the magnitude of the demonstration of respect dawned upon them and they grasped its deep significance.

Solemn dirges were played by a large band near the head of the line, and their notes were practically the only sound that broke the silence that prevailed throughout the more than an hour and a half the procession required to pass a given point. The uniforms of the army and navy, worn by certain of the marchers entitled thereto, the American flag, and the truck loads of flowers added the only touch of color to the scene, aside from the seemingly incongruous decorations of the street which had been prepared for the Knights Templar conclave, but which only stood out in contrast. The visiting Knights Templar were impressed equally with the citizens of San Francisco at the striking demonstration of loyalty.

### Thousands in Marching Tribute

Two trucks were required to carry the floral offerings, while the decorated trucks carrying the bodies were also masses of flowers.

The funeral group, the caskets and the mourners were preceded by a group of men that would have formed a goodly company of soldiers. They carried an American flag, the banner of the Longshoremen, and wore arm bands with the legend, "I. L. A., War Vet." Following the caskets came the fifty members of the joint strike committee, and these in turn by that mighty host of men and women mourners, and sympathizers in the cause in which the deceased strikers had fallen. Bare headed they marched—members of the striking maritime unions, union members of other crafts, and the unorganized—eight abreast, and often more, silent, no placards shown, no agitators of any kind permitted, and sternly policed by their own mem-

bers to the end that faithful and absolute order should be maintained.

It is stated the unbroken line reached from Steuart to Seventh street as it wended its way out Market to the funeral parlors, and conservative estimates gave 15,000 as the probable number who participated. Quoting the news account in the "Chronicle": "It was the most amazing funeral San Francisco has ever seen," and "Any one who had doubted the solid sympathy of the labor movement with the striking unions was shamed by that demonstration."

His casket wrapped in the flag of the country he had served, the remains of Howard S. Sperry were taken to the Presidio National Cemetery for interment, following funeral service at the parlors to which they had been escorted by the mighty host of mourners, while those of Nickolas Bordoise were taken to Cypress Lawn Cemetery.

## Dissolution of Company Union Demanded by Striking Tire Workers

The plant of the General Tire and Rubber Company at Akron, Ohio, was closed when 1100 employees organized in the United Rubber Workers' Federal Labor Union, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, walked out in a dispute over hours, wages, and recognition of the union.

Business circles feared the strike would spread to other factories in the area. During the past year employees of the rubber companies have been strongly organized by the American Federation of Labor, and lately a number of general meetings have been held to consider the questions in dispute.

Representatives of the union accepted the company's offer to raise wages which would place the concern's pay level on a par with other companies, but they refused to return to work until the company union was abolished.

### GULFPORT STRIKE ENDED

The longshoremen's strike at Gulfport, Miss., has been settled with this schedule of wages: 60 cents an hour between 7 a. m. and 4 p. m.; 75 cents an hour for all other hours between 4 p. m. and 7 a. m.; overtime of more than eight hours, 90 cents an hour. The former scale was 50 cents an hour and 60 cents for overtime.

## Typographical Union National Official Here

Charles P. Howard, president of the International Typographical Union, arrived in San Francisco last Sunday morning, and has been busily engaged with affairs pertaining to his organization during the several succeeding days. He came here principally upon a very urgent call from the local typographical union in connection with a pending scale for the newspapers and upon which grounds for agreement had not been reached between the publishers and the union.

Mr. Howard was met upon his arrival at the ferry by a delegation of San Francisco and Oakland members of the typos and in a short time had accepted an invitation to attend a meeting in San Jose of the local union and also of the Conference of Typographical Unions of the northern part of the state in session then in that city. Returning here he met local publishers the following day, these meetings continuing on succeeding days. Monday evening a large delegation of printers from surrounding unions met him at the local headquarters seeking his opinion and advice on various subjects and upon which he was listened to with deep interest. Wednesday afternoon found him in conference with a committee of the commercial employing printers, and in the evening he delivered an address before a special meeting of the Oakland union.

President Howard has recently been elected to again head the I. T. U. for the two-year term beginning in September, by a larger majority than upon his last election. He is also one of the union's delegates to the A. F. of L. convention and will doubtless return to San Francisco for the annual meeting of that body here this fall. He is accompanied upon his present trip by Mrs. Howard.

Look for the union button on the bartender's coat when you visit a beer house and for the house card in the window of a restaurant when you go to eat.

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# LABOR CLARION

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CHAS. A. DERRY  
Editor and Manager



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FRIDAY, JULY 13, 1934

## President's Longshoremen's Board

One of the most regrettable features of the strike situation has been the manner in which the efforts of the President's National Longshoremen's Board have been received in certain quarters. There has not been that spontaneous co-operation which the seriousness of the situation and the high character and standing of the members of the board warrant.

Archbishop Hanna and Messrs. Cushing and McGrady have undertaken an onerous patriotic duty. They are sacrificing their own interests to perform this duty, and should receive the hearty co-operation of all citizens.

## "Just and Reasonable Demand"

That the principle of collective bargaining be fully recognized by industry as essential to justice and fair dealing is urged by the executive council of the Federal Council of Churches in a statement on "The Present State of Industrial Relations." The statement was issued in view of the existing tension between labor and management in industry, the Council said.

The statement deplores the tendency among employers to hinder industrial workers in the exercise of free choice with reference to their representatives in collective bargaining and the widespread refusal of employers to deal with the representatives of organized labor. The demand of labor to be represented by persons in its own employ rather than in the pay of employers is declared to be just as reasonable as the insistence of employers upon securing the ablest possible persons to represent their own interests.

## Aliens as American Leaders

It is significant that on the same day recently there appeared editorials in San Francisco's two morning newspapers decrying the fact that an alien was "heading the men who are prolonging this strike."

Naturally, the newspapers, like all other business institutions, desire to bring an end to the waterfront controversy; but it is doubtful whether a concerted effort to discredit the leaders of the strike with the rank and file of the strikers is the best means to bring about a cessation of hostilities.

On the same day that these editorials appeared there was published a news item recounting the case of Henry Ellenbogen of Pittsburgh, who had to wait a year before he could take the seat in Congress to which he had been elected because he was not an American citizen. He was overwhelmingly renominated by both the Republicans and Democrats of his district in the recent Keystone State primaries.

## The Strike Situation

The Strike Strategy Committee of the San Francisco Labor Council, appointed under authority of a resolution of that body adopted last Friday, has exhausted every means at its command to bring about an amicable adjustment of the differences between the employers and the waterfront and marine unions.

Meeting with the strike committee of the unions affected, with the employers and with the President's National Longshoremen's Board, the Council's committee has been in session almost constantly from the time of its appointment.

The offer of the employers to arbitrate appears to have come too late. Had it been placed before the board a week ago it is likely that it would have averted the impending enlargement of the strife. The action of the Teamsters' Union at its Wednesday night's meeting is an indication of the feeling of union labor throughout the city, and indeed along the entire Coast.

Whatever the outcome, the Waterfront Employers' Union, the shipping interests and the Industrial Association are entirely responsible.

The Strike Strategy Committee of the San Francisco Labor Council has called a meeting of officials of all unions to confer with the committee this afternoon. The results of this meeting will in all probability form the basis of future action by the committee and the Labor Council.

## Responsibility Rests with Officials

Conditions in the Imperial Valley of Southern California remain unchanged, agricultural employers there still refusing to permit their employees to organize. This condition has long made the valley notorious.

The policy and actions of the employers have repeatedly been denounced by representatives of the federal government and other investigators, but the employers go right on denying the workers the rights of free speech, assemblage and organization. They have resorted to terrorism to maintain their autocratic rule and have not been deterred even by a federal injunction.

Brigadier General Pelham D. Glassford, federal conciliator, went to the valley some weeks ago to investigate. At first he was inclined to side with the employers, but further investigation has changed his attitude, though he has been able to

accomplish little in restoring civil rights to workers.

"The lawlessness and intimidation," General Glassford said of the events in the Valley, "is directed not only against alleged communists, but also against those professional and business men of the community who by word or deed oppose the political aims of a small but powerful group engaged in exploiting a 'red' hysteria for the promotion of its own interests. The immediate responsibility for action and results rests with the elected officials of Imperial Valley."

Apparently only strong federal intervention will restore and protect the rights of the Imperial Valley workers. The elected officials have shown they will not protect the rights of citizens and they will have no ground for complaint if the Federal Government steps in and does what they should have done.

## Spasmodic Prosperity

At a commencement performance recently a famous college professor oratorically demanded to know whether we are willing to scrap the system "under which this country has prospered for more than 100 years." Professor, learn your history! In that hundred years there have been at least twenty-five when there was no prosperity. What about 'em? Besides all that, if the system can be rectified so that there can be jobs, reasonable security and a decently distributed prosperity, the system won't have to be scrapped. But chances are that if the fixing process doesn't work there will be plenty of disorganizing done to the present system, if it is a system. It is getting to be axiomatic that ten and a half million will not remain permanently idle without a tremendous kick. Pretty soon what is merely axiomatic will get dynamic, and then, boys, watch out. The kind of professor who talks that way isn't being invited into the "brain trust," which is to the good to that extent.—I. L. N. S.

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## Comment and Criticism

I. L. N. S.

Like some huge and more or less bungling mill, N.R.A. has gone along grinding out the words "forty hours and forty cents" like an endless and unimaginative refrain. Minimum wages and maximum hours. There has been a magnificent and absent-minded disregard of facts. Somebody put a record on the machine and let 'er play. That's the way it looks and that's the way it sounds.

The President asks whether anybody would like to go back to the old ways and the old conditions. The answer must be that nobody wants to go back, which in no way changes the fact that there could have been some regard for facts in the fixing of maximum hours and minimum wages, that there could have been twice the progress there has been and that N.R.A. could have scored a 75 per cent record instead of something like 50 per cent.

\* \* \*

Time will come when people will wonder how some deputies who have served ever could have been appointed, much less continued in their jobs. Of course that judgment must be tempered by the fact that a great organization had to be thrown together quickly and that no perfect score could have been made.

Nevertheless N.R.A. is suffering today from the work of some of its most trusted men who in the beginning worked toward and helped fix policies that must now be undone.

One brilliant record stands out. It is that of Edward F. McGrady, trouble shooter of the highest order. Brilliant records are needed to balance those not so good.

\* \* \*

In Europe they have long talked about conservative American labor. Europe doesn't know half the story about American labor militancy.

Europe ought to have sent students to study the Pacific Coast tidewater strike. Europe ought to have sent students to observe the courage of men willing and eager to face the issue with the powerful steel trust.

Europe ought to know American labor. To know about it is one thing; to know it is another. Europe has mostly just known about us.

\* \* \*

Independence Day has just passed, with the usual accompaniment and with little thought about freedom itself. Americans still possess and use the right of free speech, the right of free press and the right of free assemblage. While those rights exist freedom exists.

America remains a land of freedom and there isn't going to be any change. We will continue to edge along toward whittling away the power of boards of directors to exploit the poor and doom them to lives of servitude and poverty, but that was always power, not a right.

Too many of the high and mighty confuse power with rights. They have used power to smash the rights of those who had no power. When those who have had no power suddenly get some power and begin to exercise long denied rights, then comes the squawk. Let them squawk.

While freedom of speech, of the press and of assemblage are among us the masses of the people are in no danger.

Philadelphia psychologist says life begins at 40. That being the case, the fun stops at 39.—Florida "Times-Union."

## War Time "Conscription of Industry" Bodes Evil for Labor, Says Writer

Commenting upon the recent address by Bernard Baruch in which conscription of industry in war times was advocated by that famous Wall Street operator, Raymond Lonergan says in "Labor":

"The plan was heavily sugar-coated, but when analyzed revealed an old scheme which has been advocated from time to time ever since the world war.

"Baruch would control labor as well as capital. He would give capital a 'fair return' on its investment. But who would decide the amount of the investment, and who would determine what is a 'fair return'?"

"It is easy to answer that question. There are some of us still living who were in Washington during the World War. We saw Mr. Baruch and his friends running the War Industries Board, and we saw them turning out new millionaires by the thousands, while the propagandists complained because a working man occasionally purchased a silk shirt.

"Under all the schemes for 'conscription of industry' in war times, proposed by Baruch and others, lies a serious menace to democratic institutions. The workers are sure to get the worst of it, but the wages of capital will not be seriously curtailed.

"That is demonstrated by the fact that Baruch's scheme, and others like it, have the backing of all the militarists, financiers and industrialists; and no one but a fool would imagine they would advocate anything which seriously curtailed their profits."

### FACTORY WORKERS' EARNINGS FOR MAY

Average per capita weekly earnings of factory workers in May were 0.1 per cent lower than in April, as reported by the U. S. Department of Labor. Computed from payroll reports of 22,718 establishments employing 3,812,160 workers in May, weekly earnings of factory employees averaged \$19.81. Of the ninety manufacturing industries surveyed, fifty-one showed gains in per capita weekly earnings from April to May and thirty-nine showed decreases. Wage-rate increases, averaging 7.3 per cent and affecting 107,411 workers, are reported. Man-hour data supplied by 17,384 manufacturing establishments showed a drop of 1.4 per cent in average hours worked per week and an average increase in hourly earnings of 0.9 per cent. The outstanding gain in weekly per capita earnings, 13.2 per cent, from April to May, was shown in anthracite mining.

### REINSTATEMENT ORDER ISSUED

The National Labor Board has ruled that the Chicago Motor Coach Company "bring about a condition in harmony with the law" by reinstating fifteen employees to their jobs, if necessary replacing those now occupying their positions or newly hired since their discharge. In their decision the board stated that "on the record we are constrained to find that the company has violated obligations imposed upon it by Section 7-a."

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## States in Labor Pact

Representatives of seven Eastern states bound together by economic ties have signed a compact looking to uniformity of wage and labor which is of far-reaching importance. If ratified by the several states and approved by Congress it will become, as Governor John G. Winant of New Hampshire said, "the first interstate compact on labor legislation in the country." By a happy circumstance, the agreement was signed in a place whose name is descriptive of its purpose—Concord, New Hampshire.

The states represented are Connecticut, New York, Maine, Rhode Island, New Hampshire, Massachusetts and Pennsylvania. A representative of Vermont had participated in the conferences leading up to the pact, but was not present at the signing. It is expected, however, that the Green Mountain State will become a party to the agreement.

The agreement sets forth, in a number of clauses, that enforcement of uniform standards among industrial states would be beneficial both to labor and employers in removing pressure toward low wages, long hours and exploitation of women, and that such enforcement is particularly desirable in states "concerned with the same general fields of industry and competitors in the same markets."

The heart of the agreement lies in the declaration that "no employer shall pay a woman, or a minor under 21 years of age, an unfair or oppressive wage." A state administrative commission will have authority to investigate wages of women and minors, to appoint wage boards comprised of representatives of employers, employed and the public, and to recommend minimum fair wages. It will have power to issue and enforce rules and to bring publicity to bear on employers ignoring them; and, finally, to issue "mandatory" orders upon recalcitrant employers, enforceable by fine or imprisonment. Provision is made for employees physically or mentally handicapped.

Though this is the first interstate compact in regard to labor legislation, interstate agreements of other nature have been ratified before, and there are many examples of counties entering into agreements for the promotion of interests they hold in common.

There are many purposes, social, economic and political, for which states in any given region might combine to promote their common welfare. Indeed, regional pacts concerning wages and conditions of employment might relieve Washington of a large part of its burden. The present pact points the way.—"Literary Digest."

A man who will pay the price they're asking now for bottled-in-bond whisky doesn't need it—he's already drunk.—Thomaston (Ga.) "Times."



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## Green Sends Protest to Governor and Mayor

President William Green of the American Federation of Labor has sent telegrams of protest to both Governor Merriam and Mayor Rossi, opposing the use of the militia and the police force in the waterfront strike. Both telegrams are brief but most lucid enunciation of labor's viewpoint in the present and other like circumstances. The message sent to the governor of California was as follows:

"The settlement of an industrial dispute upon a fair and just basis cannot be reached through the use of the military forces of the state. Bayonets, soldiers and machine guns are not the instrumentalities which should be used in the settlement of differences which arise between employers and employees.

### Advantage Given to Employers.

"Your assignment of troops to San Francisco in the longshoremen's strike is deplored by working people and their friends everywhere. Such action means the substitution of force for reason and justice.

"Unreasonable employers will take advantage of the presence of your military forces to compel acceptance of their terms, and this means that the power of the state is placed on the side of the employers and against the workers in their fight for higher living standards and improved working conditions.

"I protest against such action and urge you to demand that employers negotiate a settlement of the longshoremen's strike immediately."

### Why Not Command Employers?

The telegram to the Mayor of San Francisco from the American Federation of Labor president stated:

"I vigorously protest against the action of your administration and the police in the longshoremen's strike. Through the use of force on the part of the police your administration is intentionally or unintentionally aiding unreasonable employers to compel striking workers to accept their terms. It seems incredible that you would assign your police to protect strike breakers and thus aid strike breaking employers' organizations. Why not command unreasonable employers to settle with their striking workers immediately so that peace and tranquillity can be restored to San Francisco?"

### Governor Merriam Makes Reply

Replying to the A. F. of L. president, Governor Merriam stated that Mr. Green was in error in assuming that the National Guard was or will be used to settle the labor dispute and that its sole function was to protect life and property. He stated he had tried to bring about peaceful settle-

ment, and cites the conflict between strikers and the police, and claimed that the state-owned Belt Line road was to be interfered with by strikers. No direct answer to the claim in the third paragraph of Mr. Green's telegram seems to have been given.

### Mayor Rossi Explains Stand

In a reply to President Green's telegram, the mayor of San Francisco says he believes the former had a misconception of the situation, cites the several efforts he, as the highest official of the city, had made to bring about peace, and mentions in particular the so-called agreement he was instrumental in securing after bringing together certain representatives of the contending parties. [It is well known in San Francisco that this document was overwhelmingly defeated on being presented for ratification by the strikers.] The mayor then refers to his duty as the city's chief executive to maintain order, and further that he has not manifested and does not intend to show any partiality in the controversy and expresses the hope that those directly interested will be guided by the mediation board in its peace efforts.

## Transit Company of Minneapolis In Agreement With Bona Fide Union

The Twin City Rapid Transit Company, which has a monopoly on street car service in Minneapolis, St. Paul and to suburban towns, and which is one of the largest companies of its kind in that part of the country, has signed an agreement recognizing the Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employees.

Numerous attempts had been made over a period of twenty-five years to attain this end, and the company had maintained a "company union" since 1917, the latter established under the guns of a private military organization of "open shoppers" which was given official status for "home guard" duties during the World War. President Wilson sent a commission to Minneapolis to investigate the controversy. It was found that the company's anti-union activities were interfering with the national war aims, and it is stated that no daily paper in Minnesota would publish a line of the commission's report, fearing the wrath and power of the traction magnates.

Although the company resisted unionization of its workers to the last minute, an election recently held among the employees clearly showed their preference for A. F. of L. representation, and both the regional and national labor boards declared that the workers' choice must stand.

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## 'Social Insurance Is Chief National Issue'

The failure of the Seventy-third Congress to pass the important measures on social legislation, including old age and unemployment insurance laws, was assailed as "intensely disappointing" in "Social Security," monthly of the American Association for Social Security, just published.

The publication declared that Congress has frustrated the hopes of the American people for a more secure life. The Senate was criticized sharply for permitting one Senator—Thomas P. Gore of Oklahoma—to kill the Dill-Connery old-age pension measure after it had been passed unanimously.

Congressional leadership was taken to task for permitting the Wagner-Lewis bill for unemployment insurance to die "despite the fact that the bill had not only been indorsed earlier in the session by the chief executive, but months ago its enactment had been urged by him at the current session."

The monthly contrasted the failure of Congress with the declarations of both major parties—through President Roosevelt and the Republican National Committee—for social legislation.

### Becomes Chief National Issue

The two declarations, the publication asserted, "provide concrete evidence that at last there is a fundamental recognition that social insurance must be made the instrument for security in the United States, just as it has already been used effectively in many nations for over a generation. Social insurance has definitely and concretely become our chief national issue."

"To the intense disappointment of sponsors and supporters of old-age pension and unemployment insurance legislation, the bright hopes of actual accomplishment waned as the session drew to an end," the publication said. "The nation-wide interest in these issues remains for the moment frustrated, although it has sharpened the determination of friendly congressmen not again to be thwarted in the efforts to fulfill their pledges to make American life more secure."

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## Hosiery Workers Plan For Thirty-Hour Week

All agreements or contracts between the American Federation of Hosiery Workers and the hosiery manufacturers in the United States have been formally canceled by the union and will terminate August 31, says an I. L. N. S. dispatch from Philadelphia.

President Rieve and Secretary-Treasurer Smith of the hosiery workers explained to the manufacturers that cancellation notices were issued to protect the union because of the uncertainty of the hours situation in the industry.

The hosiery code authority is proposing to the N.R.A. a reduction in hours of from forty per week per operative to thirty-five per week. Hearings on this matter open in Washington this week.

The union is demanding that proportionate wage increases shall accompany any hours cut that may be made.

### Large Percentage Pay Union Scale

The code authority is seeking an increase in minimum wage rates prescribed by the code, but this will not actually affect the great majority of full fashioned mills in the country, which are now paying much above the minimum scale, it is stated. It is claimed that approximately 80 per cent of the production of full fashioned hosiery is being manufactured by mills which pay the union wage scale or very close to it.

Union rates are often almost twice as high as code minima, it is pointed out. An increase of about 14 per cent in present piece rates in the union scale would be necessary in order to keep earnings at their present level if hours are cut to thirty-five per week, President Rieve insists.

In their formal communication to the hosiery manufacturers Rieve and Smith stated that the union will be prepared to discuss revisions in the wage scale immediately after the question of hours is settled. The union is supporting enactment of an hours slash, but seeks a thirty-hour work week instead of the thirty-five hour proposed by the manufacturers.

### Forecast Is for Reduction in Hours

It is accepted as a foregone conclusion by non-union as well as union forces that the thirty-five hour week plan will be O.K.'d by the N.R.A.

The Federation is placing itself in a position where it can legally take any action that it may feel is necessary if a crisis develops. The recent convention in Reading gave the leaders of the Federation a definite mandate on this question and the membership is prepared for drastic action if this should prove to be unavoidable.

The principle of increased wages to compensate for reduced hours is fundamental and must be pushed to a conclusion, Federation officials feel.

### ONE YEAR OF N.R.A.

Completion of the first year of N.R.A.'s task of codifying industry finds 24,000,000 people working under more than 450 codes with fixed minimum rates of pay, maximum work weeks and which have eliminated destructive trade practices.

## TO QUERY CANDIDATES

In accord with the non-political policy of the American Federation of Labor the executive committee of the California State Federation of Labor has formulated a list of eight questions to be submitted to candidates for the State Legislature.

Central labor councils throughout the state are asked to make a special effort to submit these questions to all legislative candidates in their jurisdictions and to forward their replies to the executive council of the State Federation, so as to enable that body to sponsor only candidates who are favorable to labor's program.

The questions to be submitted to candidates for the Legislature are: (1) Do you favor the enactment of a law prohibiting judges from issuing injunctions in labor disputes? (2) Do you favor state compulsory unemployment insurance? (3) Do you favor repeal of the sales tax and substitution of a state income tax? (4) If the sales tax can not be repealed do you favor an amendment to exempt necessities of life? (5) Do you favor a substantial increase in the state inheritance tax? (6) Do you favor the repeal of the criminal syndicalism law? (7) Do you favor reapportionment so as to elect state senators on the basis of population instead of counties? (8) What is your attitude toward the state publication of text books?

## Fair Milk, at No Extra Cost, From Dairymen's Union of California

One hundred per cent union milk is now available to consumers in San Francisco and vicinity at no extra cost. This announcement was made by I. V. Silveira, president of the Dairymen's Union of California. This is to clarify the minds of union people and the public in general, that at no time will the Dairymen's Union of California deviate or let others deviate from following a just and fair policy. Mr. Silveira continued:

"The trade mark, '100% Union Milk, Permit —,' means just as much to the Dairymen's Union of California as the trade mark or label, 'Union Made,' means to union labor. It means that unity is to take care of all united for a common cause, which is and has been the preaching of the 'new deal.' It means that all milk producers are to be treated alike. It means that the milker, who is a brother in the Dairy and Creamery Employees' Union, Local 304, is to be considered a human being. It means that your union milk wagon driver is not delivering unfair milk, that you and the public in general will have a supply of milk second to none in quality and at a reasonable price, and that the dairymen will demand union-made goods. Begin today—demand a 100 per cent union product from your milkman!"

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## Richberg Heads New 'Emergency Committee'

In an executive order signed by President Roosevelt before departing on his vacation cruise, Donald R. Richberg was named director of an Industrial Emergency Committee with sweeping supervisory and co-ordinating powers over major new deal agencies.

Serving under Richberg on the committee will be Secretary of Interior Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins, Recovery Administrator Hugh S. Johnson and Relief Administrator Harry L. Hopkins.

### Seeks Coherence in Policies

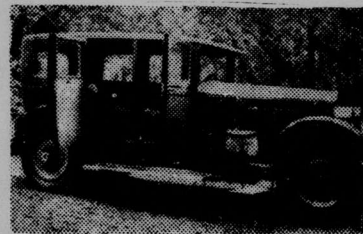
The board will supervise all activities relating to recovery efforts. It will submit recommendations to the President and pass along the President's instructions to the federal agencies.

"There has been strong desire to bring about co-ordination among the principal agencies dealing with industrial relief," Richberg told the newspapers, adding: "The committee was created to see if we can get coherence in industrial policies. We will try to have a plan worked out for the President when he gets back."

Richberg has been given leave of absence from his office of assistant director of the N.R.A. He ridiculed a suggestion that his new honors made him "acting President."

### BRITISH UNEMPLOYMENT

The registered number of British unemployed workers for May was 2,090,000, which is 492,000 less than a year ago and 722,000 less than in September, 1931. The labor situation is reported better than at any time since 1929.



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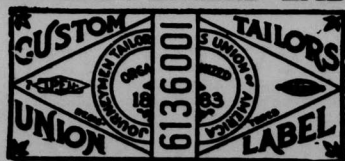
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## RUN O' THE HOOK

(This department is conducted by the president of San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21)

The monthly session of San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21 will be held in the Labor Temple, Sixteenth street, corner of Capp, Sunday, July 15. The meeting will be called to order promptly at 1 p. m. The main auditorium of the Labor Temple may be engaged for this meeting, depending on whether Charles P. Howard, president of the International Typographical Union, who arrived in San Francisco last Sunday, will be permitted to remain in the city over the week-end and thus allow him to be present and address the members. Then, too, the report of the scale committee, which resumed conferences with representatives of the Newspaper Publishers' Association early this week, may attract a larger number of members than usually attend the meetings. During the hour preceding the opening of the regular session—from 12 m. to 1 p. m.—the band composed of journeyman and apprentice members of the union will present the following program:

1. March, "Billboard".....Klohr
2. Overture, "The Iron Count".....King
3. March, "Waterville".....Hall
4. Serenade, "A Night in June".....King
5. March, "Dallas".....Hall
6. Overture, "Princess of India".....King
7. March, "In My Merry Oldsmobile" (dedicated to old-timers).....Gus Edwards
8. National Anthem, "Star-Spangled Banner".....F. S. Key

Time permitting, these extra numbers will be included in the program:

1. Andante and Waltz, "Delicia".....Weigand
2. March, "De Molay Commandery".....Hall
3. March, "Washington Grays".....Grafulla
4. March, "Gladiator".....Sousa

It is predicted this initial concert by the band will serve to increase even greater interest in the organization than already has been manifested. The members of the band have been faithfully rehearsing this program for some time, and are entertaining the hope it will inspire other musicians in the union to lend their co-operation in promoting the band's growth and success.

The funeral of Harvey S. Colvin, brief announcement of whose death on July 3 was made in last week's issue of the Labor Clarion, was held at 11 a. m., July 5, from an Oakland mortuary chapel. Mr. Colvin, a member of the Typographical Union, died at this home, 2200 Rose street, Berkeley. His passing was sudden, coming only a few hours after his completion of a night shift in the composing room of the California Press, where he was employed as a linotype operator. Mr. Colvin was born in Lakeview, Oregon, October 10, 1883. He came to California twenty-eight years ago, and had been a resident of Alameda County a greater part of the time since his arrival in this state. He had a wide acquaintance among those engaged in the printing trades in northern California and Oregon, and was well known in insurance circles as well, he having been identified with the Travelers Insurance Company for some years. The surviving members of Mr. Colvin's family are his widow,

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Mrs. Bertha D. Colvin, and a daughter, Miss Marjorie Colvin. The final rites for Mr. Colvin were conducted by Charter Rock Lodge of Masons, with the committal services of his faith preceding cremation of the remains at an Oakland columbarium.

"Joe" Saunders, Fresno "Bee" proofreader, while en route to his home in the Raisin City last week from an extended sojourn on an Oregon ranch, paused in San Francisco long enough to say "howdy" to a number of his friends and acquaintances here. Judging from his physical dimensions and complexion, your first guess would be that he is a lumberjack rather than a proofreader. He insisted plenty of health can be found in the rural districts where he has been receiving most of his mail recently, but very little currency of the realm.

One wise chairman of a San Francisco chapel has advised all cardholders employed therein to carry their cards at all times during labor unrest in this vicinity. He has also advised the members of the chapel over which he presides to show their union cards to the police in the event there is a blockade encountered while they are en route to or from their work, and to inform the police (if the question is asked) of the cardholder's place of employment, which, no doubt, would vouch for the person detained by the police.

A. H. Edwards, Los Angeles "Examiner" linotype operator, was one of a number of southern Californians who enjoyed San Francisco's cool summer breezes last week.

Robert Mitchell, son of G. E. Mitchell, Sr., of the "Call-Bulletin" chapel, was the winner of a handsome zipper traveling bag awarded by the San Francisco "News." "Bob" was the only person out of the thousands competing to select the winners of the tryouts for the national public links championship held at Lakeside, Sunday, July 1.

In the "Run o' the Hook" column of a recent issue of the Labor Clarion appeared a paragraph stating that Moye W. Dreyfuss had joined the Reeves Publishing Company as sales representative. The announcement was not wholly correct, a mistake having been made in the name, which should have been M. Albert Dreyfuss, who is Moye W. Dreyfuss' son. The correction is made with pleasure, and apologies offered for the error.

H. S. Russell of Phoenix Typographical Union No. 352, on a motor tour of the Pacific Coast, arrived in San Francisco last week, accompanied by his wife and two daughters. Portland, Ore., will be their next port of call. They will return to their home in Phoenix by way of San Francisco, that is, if they return home. The charm of the Pacific Coast has made its almost inescapable impression on them, and they may decide to make their future home in California. They will if the deciding vote is left to the two daughters, according to Mr. Russell.

Fred Ewald, one of the best known figures in printing circles in San Francisco, left yesterday for Dayton, Ohio, this year's convention city of the International Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union. Mr. Ewald went as a delegate to the convention. He was accompanied by his wife.

### MINERS IN WAGE INCREASE

A two-months strike of ore miners has been ended by agreement between the unions and the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railway Company, C. L. Richardson, Department of Labor conciliator, announced. The workers struck on May 4, demanding wages and working conditions comparable to those of Alabama coal miners under the bituminous code.

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## MAILER NOTES

By LEROY C. SMITH

The regular monthly meeting of the union will be held at the Labor Temple on Sunday, July 15.

The secretary-treasurer of the M. T. D. U. has gone on record as stating their executive council "have given many hours of study and many hours of deliberation to the question, but it appears . . . that if mailers are to succeed they must secede from the I. T. U." But as the 1934 vote of these M. T. D. U. unions gave an increased vote for candidates elected to I. T. U. offices over that of two years ago, who favor neither an M. T. D. U. nor an international mailers' union, it would appear that the M. T. D. U. officers' "hours of study and deliberation" probably will be put to an acid test in explaining to inquiring members and delegates to its forthcoming convention just how it happened. These election figures, however, speak more eloquently than words on policies advocated by M. T. D. U. officers.

"The executive council has tried to conceive of some other way out," says the secretary-treasurer. In that case, why not submit a proposition to their forthcoming convention as follows: "Shall the M. T. D. U. be dissolved, members to pay dues to but one international, the I. T. U.?"

A happy event occurred at the Suhlsen home in Burlingame on July 5. Born to the wife of Louis Suhlsen, an eight-pound baby girl. Mother and child doing well. Congratulations.

Thomas F. Burke has a "t. f." for Frank C. Lee, "Chronicle" chapel, who last week left for the country on a vacation.

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## COUNCIL RESOLUTIONS

Following are resolutions which were adopted by the San Francisco Labor Council at its weekly meeting last Friday evening and which are referred to in the minutes of the meeting in another column of this issue of the Clarion:

### Condemn Calling Out of Militia

Whereas, The Governor of California, Frank F. Merriam, has taken the unprecedented and ill-considered action of calling out the state militia for strike duty along the San Francisco waterfront and thus subjected the striking marine workers and this port and community to the ignominy of being ruled by the military and the threat of martial law; and

Whereas, No inordinate danger to life and property justifying such extraordinary action existed during the entire course of nearly two months' strike that could not be handled by the city government and its police force within the bounds of law and reason, while the governor's action in a single day has caused more rioting and bloodshed than the course of the strike up to that moment, showing the deep resentment and just indignation arising in the breast of every laboring man and woman in this community, by reason of such signal partiality in favor of one side without any attempt at peaceful adjustment, and the unwarranted display of force and compulsion in the settlement of an industrial dispute; and

Whereas, Under the present inflamed condition of the people, of all shades of feeling, the strike situation calls for temperate statesmanship, patience and fair consideration of accumulated grievances and practical remedies therefor, with a view of working out justice to all concerned, a course of action now needed to bring about industrial peace to this community; therefore be it

Resolved, by the San Francisco Labor Council, in regular session assembled, That we deeply deplore and condemn the calling out of the state militia by Governor Merriam, and urge upon the federal government and the National Longshoremen's Board to renew the negotiations with the representatives of the shipping interests and the striking marine unions, to the end that a just and honorable industrial peace may be established, so that all labor in this community may be assured that simple justice and not military force is going to prevail in the adjustment of the intolerable grievances of the striking marine workers; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be transmitted to Governor Frank F. Merriam, the National Longshoremen's Board, President William Green of the American Federation of Labor, and to the press.

### Indorse Longshoremen's Position

Whereas, The International Longshoremen's Association, Series 38, Pacific Coast District, has been on strike since May 9, 1934, for the betterment of their conditions, union preference in the hiring of longshoremen, shorter hours and proportionate wage increases; and

Whereas, The International Longshoremen's Association has gone on record in all locals on the Pacific Coast to submit all differences to arbitration excepting that of union hiring through I. L. A. union halls; and

Whereas, The I. L. A. believes that only by having control of hiring through the union hall can discrimination because of union membership or strike activity be successfully prevented; and

Whereas, The Special Commission appointed by the President of the United States has informed the I. L. A. and also the other marine groups now on strike that they have no authority under any circumstances to grant either a union hall or union preference; and

Whereas, The I. L. A. firmly believes that the question of a union hiring hall is one that cannot possibly be submitted to arbitration; now therefore be it

Resolved, That this Central Labor Council fully indorses the position that the International Longshoremen's Association has taken in regard to arbitration on this one important question.

### Strike Strategy Committee Authorized

Whereas, The Pacific Coast unions of the International Longshoremen's Association and the various organizations of marine unions and related organizations have now been on strike almost two months in every port on the Pacific Coast; and

Whereas, Practically all shipping has ceased, creating a critical situation involving not only the marine organizations directly concerned but the entire labor movement as well as society as a whole; and

Whereas, This extremely critical condition has been further aggravated by the indiscriminate shooting down of strikers and innocent bystanders by the police Thursday, July 5, 1934, at which time three were killed outright and dozens were wounded; and

Whereas, The issues in dispute between the shipowners, the longshoremen and the marine unions all relate to either a question of union recognition and/or wages and working conditions; and

Whereas, The shipowners through various propaganda agencies have consistently misinformed the public as to the position of the organizations on strike and are now attempting to place the blame for this deplorable situation upon the striking organizations; and

Whereas, The San Francisco Labor Council as the official spokesman for the organized labor movement in San Francisco is deeply and vitally concerned about the vicious and unwarranted attacks now being unleashed upon a substantial portion of its membership by the shipowners and their notorious strike breaking agency, the "Industrial Association of San Francisco"; therefore be it

Resolved, That a committee of seven be appointed

forthwith to be known as the Strike Strategy Committee of the San Francisco Labor Council for the purpose of investigating in any manner deemed proper and expedient the status and general situation of the strike and further directed to consult and advise the responsible officials of the striking unions in order that such steps as it may deem proper and necessary to effectuate a joint and common program for the guidance and advice of the labor movement of San Francisco be formulated, and further authorized to advise the unions on strike in the name of the San Francisco Labor Council as to policy; and further

Resolved, That in view of the continual charges made by irresponsible propaganda agencies to the effect that the longshoremen and marine unions are directed by people not in sympathy with the aims and objects of the American Federation of Labor, that this committee be authorized and directed to investigate fully and to such an extent as it may deem necessary and proper such charges in order that it may officially and with personal knowledge report to the public and this Council in answer to these slanderous innuendoes and vicious attacks on the labor movement; and finally

Resolved, That this committee be instructed to proceed at once under the authorization of this resolution.

No shop should be patronized that does not display a union card.

## FOUNDRY WORKERS STRIKE

Foundry workers affiliated with the International Brotherhood of Foundry Employees have gone on strike at the plant of the Caterpillar Tractor Company, Peoria, Ill., seeking union recognition and a standardized wage scale.

William W. Hansen . . . . . Manager  
Dan F. McLaughlin . . . . . President  
Geo. J. Asmussen . . . . . Secretary

## UNITED UNDERTAKERS

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3089 Sixteenth St., Near Valencia San Francisco

## STATEMENT OF CONDITION THE ANGLO CALIFORNIA NATIONAL BANK

OF SAN FRANCISCO

JUNE 30, 1934

### RESOURCES

Cash and Due from Banks . . . . .	\$35,754,645.18	
United States Government Securities . . . . .	37,607,398.34	
State, Municipal Bonds, Other Securities . . . . .	19,335,979.59	\$92,698,023.11
Stock in Federal Reserve Bank . . . . .		543,000.00
Bank Premises, Main Office, Branches—Other Real Estate . . . . .		5,876,303.54
Due from U. S. Treasurer—5% Redemption Fund . . . . .		520,000.00
Customers' Liability under Letters of Credit and Acceptances . . . . .		6,174,648.81
Other Assets . . . . .		1,372,633.92
Loans and Discounts . . . . .		86,115,600.67
<b>TOTAL . . . . .</b>		<b>\$193,300,210.05</b>

### LIABILITIES

Capital . . . . .	\$15,400,000.00
Surplus . . . . .	2,762,500.00
Undivided Profits . . . . .	1,360,101.57
Reserves for Dividends, Interest, Taxes, and Contingencies . . . . .	1,874,745.62
Circulation . . . . .	10,400,000.00
Letters of Credit and Acceptances . . . . .	6,177,002.32
Other Liabilities . . . . .	289,026.10
Deposits . . . . .	155,036,834.44
<b>TOTAL . . . . .</b>	<b>\$193,300,210.05</b>



1 Sansome • 101 Market • Montgomery & Sacramento  
Market, Ellis & Stockton • Market, McAllister & Jones • Fillmore & Geary  
Chestnut & Fillmore • Mission & Sixteenth • Geary at Twentieth Avenue  
Third & Twentieth

OAKLAND BRANCH: 1560 BROADWAY



## S. F. LABOR COUNCIL

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. The Executive and Arbitration Committees meet every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters phone, Market 0056.

### Synopsis of Minutes of Meeting Held Friday Evening, July 6, 1934

Called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President E. D. Vandeleur.

**Roll Call of Officers**—All present.

Minutes of previous meeting approved as printed in Labor Clarion.

**Credentials**—Bookbinders, Joseph Goncalves vice Fred Dettmering. Cleaners, Dyers and Pressers, J. J. Spitzer. Laundry Workers No. 26, Charles Lineger, Charles O'Connor, M. A. Petersen, Emma O'Keefe, Anna Brown, Margie Lydon, Mollie Allard, Cora Hofer, Jack O'Keefe, Charles Keegan. Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 40, Captain L. P. Cooley vice Captain A. M. Johnson. Miscellaneous Employees No. 110, William Beck, Herman Selditch, Arthur Watson, Zanos Leverson, Richard Hines, Anton Braun, Al Mason, Walter Cowan. Musicians' Union No. 6, Jerry Richard and A. Jack Haywood vice Phil Sapiro and Walter A. Weber, also James G. Dewey and Clarence H. King. Operating Engineers No. 64, Harry Reed, George Ryan, W. Speers, Jack Holmes, W. R. Towne. Sheet Metal Workers No. 104, Edward Doyle, James Maloney. Tailors No. 80, Nels Soderberg, John Barandun. Delegates seated.

**Communications**—Filed—Acknowledgments of receipt of Council's resolution repudiating the communistic elements in the marine strike, from the following international unions: Boilermakers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers, International Association of Machinists and national organization of Masters, Mates and Pilots of America, and approving Council's action.

Referred to Executive Committee—Barbers' Union, Local No. 148, requesting assistance in having union shop card displayed in hotel selected as A. F. of L. convention headquarters. Letters of thanks for contributions to strike fund and checks received by Sailors' Union of the Pacific, Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 90, and Longshoremen's Association No. 38-79. Also letters inclosing contributions to strike fund from the following or-

ganizations: Cemetery Employees, Waitresses, Typographical No. 21, Richter McKinnon Camp No. 2 Spanish War Veterans, Carpenters' No. 483, Bookbinders, and Bindery Women, Molders No. 164, Milk Wagon Drivers, Blacksmiths, Chauffeurs No. 265, United Garment Workers No. 131, Ladies Garment Workers No. 8, Web Pressmen, Laundry Drivers, Machinists No. 68, Operating Engineers No. 64, Jewelry Workers No. 35, Tailors No. 80, Stage Employees, and Printing Pressmen.

Referred to Law and Legislative Committee—Circular letter from California State Federation of Labor containing questions to be submitted to candidates for the state legislature, with request for reply thereto, and return of answers to the Federation to enable it to sponsor only candidates who are favorable to labor's program for legislation.

**Resolutions Adopted**—Resolution presented by President Vandeleur and Secretary O'Connell deeply deploring and condemning the calling out of the state militia by Governor Merriam and urging upon the federal government and the National Longshoremen's Board to renew negotiations with shipowners and marine workers' organizations to the end that a just and honorable industrial peace may be established so that all labor in this community may be assured that simple justice and not military force is going to prevail in the adjustment of the intolerable grievances of the striking marine workers. Adopted by unanimous vote. (See resolution in another column of this paper.)

Resolution submitted by I. L. A. No. 38-79 to the effect that this Council fully indorses the position the I. L. A. has taken in regard to having control of hiring through the union hall as a condition precedent to arbitration. Adopted by unanimous vote. (See resolution in another column of this paper.)

Resolution submitted by Delegate C. W. Deal of Ferryboatmen's Union reciting events leading up to the present deadlock in the marine workers' strike, and proposing the appointment of a committee of seven from the San Francisco Labor Council, to be known as the Strike Strategy Committee, for the purpose of investigating the status and general situation of the strike, and directing committee to consult and advise with the responsible officials of striking unions and effectuate a joint and common program for the guidance and advice of the labor movement of San Francisco, and to advise unions on strike as to policy, etc. After lengthy debate, the resolution was adopted by a vote of 165 in favor of and 8 against. (See resolution in another column of this paper.)

Further routine business was laid over to next meeting.

Moved that the Council adjourn out of respect to the memory of the men who have lost their lives in the present strike. Adopted by a standing vote, all delegates and visitors standing in silence for one minute.

Council then adjourned at 9:40 p. m.

Fraternally submitted.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

Notice. Demand the union label, card and button when making purchases or employing labor or services, and patronize the Municipal Railway whenever possible.

J. A. O'C.

### UNION-MADE HOSIERY

The Modern Maid of South Langhorne, Pa., and the Best Maid Silk Hosiery Company of Quakertown, Pa., sell full fashioned hosiery bearing the union label. The Best Maid sells men's full fashioned half-hose with the union label.

ARTHUR CHAMES

Market 9085

**TEMPLE GRILL**

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San Francisco

Under New Management

100% Union

## CULINARY NOTES

By C. W. PILGRIM

At a special meeting of the Miscellaneous Employees No. 110 held at their headquarters last Friday, at which 500 were present, it was unanimously decided to go out on strike in support of the waterfront workers. They also decided to assess themselves for the next three months for the benefit of the I. L. A.

Cooks' Union No. 44, at its last regular meeting approved the action of its executive board to donate \$125 to aid the waterfront strike.

Monday, July 9, both of the above unions closed their headquarters at noon and all the culinary unions sent large delegations to march in the funeral procession of the victims of last Thursday's battle.

At the meeting called by the I. L. A. at Eagles' Hall last Saturday all our four unions had delegates present.

The Joint Board wishes to express its thanks to the members of the Teamsters' Union for their assistance in straightening out the conditions at the Red Lantern, which house is now 100 per cent organized.

The S. & S., on Fillmore street, has lined up and has a big poster in its window to that effect. Another kosher house that has come into line is Schindler's, at 1207 Golden Gate avenue. Greenberg's, 1209 Golden Gate avenue is unfair. Jewish workers will please take notice and let Greenberg discover that they don't eat in non-union restaurants even though kosher food is served therein. Kosher food should be prepared and served under union conditions to be strictly kosher with the workers.

Newberry's 5-and-10-cent store, on Mission street, has a news vendor outside. This firm, through its manager, took care to let our business agent know that it is hostile to organized labor. It is up to our unions to "return the compliment" to Newberry's.

When you are out on Eighteenth and Castro and are forced to eat ask the boss why he does not display our union house card. (There is a reason.)

Street car men of the newly organized union, when you eat around Haight and Stanyan streets, worry the bosses for the union banner. None of them is fair—all are running open shop.

Stay away from the Eiffel Tower on Ellis street. This boss is crying bad business, but he doesn't want to line up—he prefers to sweat Orientals.

The Paris, on O'Farrell street, is another French dinner place to be avoided. There are plenty of good union houses all around there willing to serve you well.

We expect to settle the Pisco Punch, on Market street, but unless you see our card displayed let this house go without your business.

Natov's, the Roosevelt, Foster's, Clinton's, the White Log Taverns, Pig 'n' Whistle, Hub Tavern and all the hamburger joints on Market street are still on our unfair list.

Tell your relatives and friends to look for the union button on the bartender's coat and for the union house card in the restaurant window before they drink or eat.

## WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns listed below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.  
Baker, Hamilton & Pacific Co.  
By Block Service, 251 Kearny.  
California Building Maintenance Co., 20 Ninth Clinton Cafeterias.  
Co-Op Manufacturing Company.  
Domestic Hand Laundry, 218 Ellis.  
Ernest J. Sultan Mfg. Co.  
E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mfg., 113 Front.  
Foster's Lunches and Bakeries.  
Goldberg, Bowen & Co., grocers, 242 Sutter.  
Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of Dred-naught and Bodyguard Overalls.  
"Grizzly Bear," organ of N. S. G. W.  
Hollywood Dry Corporation and its Products.  
Manning's, Inc., Coffee and Sandwich Shops.  
Mann Manufacturing Company, Berkeley.  
Market Street R. R.  
Marquard's Coffee Shop and Catering Co.  
Morrison's Funeral Home, 401 Baker.  
Purity Chain Stores.  
San Francisco Biscuit Co. (located in Seattle)  
The Mutual Stores Co.  
Torino Bakery, 2823 Twenty-third.  
Traung Label & Litho Co.  
Union Furniture Co., 2075 Mission.  
All Barber Shops open on Sunday are unfair.  
All non-union independent taxicabs.

**VON'S**

**USED AUTOMOBILES**

"The Best Place in San Francisco to Sell or Buy a Used Car"

CASH FOR FORDS

Chevs, Plymouths, Dodges. All Makes

We Buy Equities

SOLD ON TERMS EASY PAYMENTS

**VON'S**

HENRY VON DER MEHDEN

Van Ness Ave., Corner Mission St.

SAN FRANCISCO



## LABOR DAY COMMITTEE

### Synopsis of Minutes of Meeting Held Saturday Evening, July 7, 1934

Called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President E. D. Vandeleur.

Roll Call of Officers—Vice-President E. L. Nolan excused.

Roll Call of Delegates—Attendance record kept by sergeant-at-arms.

Communications—Musicians' Union No. 6, submitting quotations on band music for the parade on Labor Day. Price per man \$6.00, leader 10 per cent. Time of parade not to exceed 1 hour and 30 minutes. Time to start when men begin playing or when they start to march. In other words, if men are required to play before marching begins their time starts then, but otherwise their time starts when they begin to march. Price for 16-piece band would be \$105.60 for 1 hour and 30 minutes. Overtime at the rate of \$1.00 per half hour per man. (Communication filed for future reference.) Laundry Drivers No. 256 will parade and has imposed a fine of five dollars on any member who does not parade.

Reports of Committees—Float committee reported being visited by representative of United Garment Workers No. 131 and requested to contact Eagleson's and Eloesser-Heynemann's, garment manufacturers, in regards to furnishing a float in the Labor Day Parade. Brother Desepte submitted a design for a float, which was approved. Committee meets each Tuesday evening in Unity Hall, Building Trades Temple, 200 Guerrero.

Uniform Committee—Meets each Monday evening, in room 204, San Francisco Labor Temple. Reported that Eloesser-Heynemann Company can furnish trench caps in any quantity desired. Introduced to the meeting Mr. Palmer, manager of Eagleson's stores, was given the floor and addressed the meeting of the General Committee. Mr. Palmer solicited orders for the furnishing of shirts and other uniform garments, and desired to obtain the orders at earliest possible opportunity on account of the difficulty under present conditions of the city to obtain materials. Prices will be reasonable and delivery of orders expedited with utmost possible speed. He was well received by the meeting.

Brother Sapiro for the Music Committee was given the floor, and asked to be furnished with information from each organization that hires a band as soon as it is hired, and the name of the band or its leader.

A roll call of the organizations represented at this meeting was had, from which it appeared that about a dozen or more bands are on the point of being engaged, some of the unions clubbing together to furnish a band for a group of unions. Each division will have to be headed by a band, and from indications each division contemplates to be headed by a large band.

Reports of Unions—Ship Clerks will turn out 300 strong. District Council of Painters will have a band, likewise Bakery Wagon Drivers, Butchers, Sheet Metal Workers, United Laborers, Coopers, Ice Wagon Drivers, Theatrical Federation. District Council of Carpenters will have several bands. Hoisting Engineers will turn out with band and a float. Street Carmen, Division 510, will turn out with band, float and a drum corps. Division 1004, Street Carmen, will also turn out. Railroad Machinists will parade in uniform. Trade Union Promotional League will have a distinctive float. Brewery Workers may possibly turn out, if men can get opportunity. The Ornamental Iron Workers, a new organization, desires an invitation to take part in the parade, and the secretary will issue them an invitation.

New Business—The following delegates volun-

teered to visit unions which up to the present have failed to signify their intention with respect to parading, to wit: A. E. Cohn of Electrical Workers, Brother Kelly of the Plumbers, W. G. Desepte of Grocery Clerks and John F. Metcalf of Molders No. 164.

Committee adjourned to meet again in the San Francisco Labor Temple two weeks from date, or Saturday evening, July 23, 1934.

Fraternally submitted.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

## STATE EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

According to the record of placements made by the several state employment agencies of the Department of Industrial Relations during May, 1934, as reported by W. A. Granfield, chief of the division, there was an increase of 54.2 per cent as compared with May, 1933. Total placements were 7914, of which 6185 were males and 1729 females. Comparing April, 1934, with May, 1934, there was an increase during the latter month of 26.8 per cent.



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10%  
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Gas Heating  
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**T**HE accepted mode today in house heating is to burn Natural Gas. Natural Gas is the cleanest fuel to use and requires no handling. With modern gas heating equipment Natural Gas burns silently, is controlled mechanically with no labor or care.

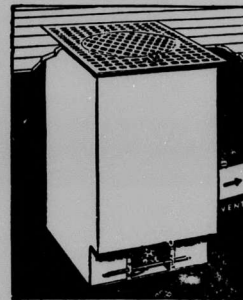
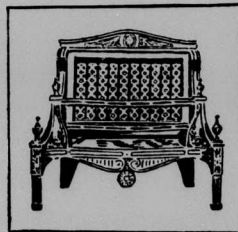
Look over the gas heating devices pictured below. Read how each serves particular heating needs and home conditions. Check them over and decide now to guard against cold weather ills caused by uneven room temperatures. To convince yourself thoroughly, ask your neighbor; he probably enjoys Natural Gas heating.

You owe it to yourself and your family to make the change now to Natural Gas heating, especially while a substantial discount on gas heating equipment is still in effect. Terms could not be more adaptable to your family budget. Let us explain without obligation how easily this permanent home improvement can be accomplished.

You can purchase any one of the gas heating devices shown here this month with a small down payment and at a discount of 10% on both the cost of the equipment and installation, exclusive of flue. Monthly payments are deferred until October 1st. Act now on this Summer Discount and save money.

### The Radiantfire

For a cheerful fireplace that always stays clean, install a Radiantfire. Made in many sizes and styles. Beautiful, efficient and inexpensive to buy and operate.



### Floor Furnace

Solves the heating problem for homes without a basement. Highly praised by thousands. Saves floor space and is easy and most economical to install and operate.

SEE YOUR DEALER OR THE

**P.G. and E.**

PACIFIC GAS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY

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## BRIEF NEWS NOTES

From Peoria, Illinois, comes the news that more than a thousand citizens of that community received checks from the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation covering their deposits in a state bank, which was the first institution to fold up since the Deposit Insurance Act was passed last year.

The N.R.A. has announced the removal of the Blue Eagle from four concerns. One was for imitating an original design for jewelry, a second for failure to pay overtime wages and a third for sales on contract at less than code prices. B. E. Savage of Los Angeles lost the emblem for violation of the wage and hour provision of the motor vehicle parking and storage code.

Well known Washington newspaper correspondents are responsible for the assertion that the substitute Wagner Labor Disputes Act contains a provision which makes the law operative regarding employers not under N.R.A. codes, as well as those who are. The result is that Section 7-a applies to all employers, whether they fly the Blue Eagle or not.

A ruling of the National Labor Board recommended that the dispute between the George Royle Company of Philadelphia and the unions of the upholstery workers and the loom fixers be settled by calling off the existing strike, with employees returning to their former positions and that all work in the two plants of the company be equally divided as set forth in the recommendation. The union had objected to the company system of handling work on the shaft looms, asking that it be divided among all employees.

With the governor and a majority of members of the Legislature on his side, United States Senator Huey Long of Louisiana is said to be behind a program that hits the pocket nerve of corporations, the cotton exchange, and—of all things—the big newspapers. A tax of 2 per cent is to be levied on the receipts from advertisements of newspapers with a circulation in excess of 20,000. This is stated to be the first time in history that any political leader has dared to propose a special tax on these rich and powerful mediums of publicity. Only New Orleans and Shreveport papers, which have been declaiming against Long and his friends for some years, would be affected. They insist the tax is discriminatory, but some lawyers say it is clearly constitutional.

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PREST-O-LITE BATTERIES**Automotive Engineers and Coach Builders  
**OVERHAULING PAINTING****955 POST ST. SAN FRANCISCO****"FACTORY TO WEARER" MEN'S WEAR**

When you buy Eagleson union-made shirts you get lowest "Factory to Wearer" prices and you help local industry. Our other union-made lines include:

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**Eagleson & Co.**

736 Market Street 1118 Market Street  
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(Stores also at Sacramento, Fresno & Los Angeles)

**Church Organization Takes Stand  
For Real Collective Bargaining**

Expressing concern over the existing tension between labor and management in industry, the executive committee of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America has issued a statement on "The Present State of Industrial Relations," strongly urging that the rights of labor be fully recognized. The principle of collective bargaining, the statement says, has been affirmed repeatedly by religious bodies in the name of justice and fair dealing.

The statement of the Council deplores the tendency among employers to hinder industrial workers in the exercise of free choice with reference to their representatives in collective bargaining and the widespread refusal of employers to deal with the representatives of organized labor. The demand of labor to be represented by persons in its own employ rather than in the pay of employers is declared to be just as reasonable as the insistence of employers upon securing the ablest possible persons to represent their own interests.

**WILL TRY UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE**

On August 1 every Wisconsin employer with ten or more workers engaged not less than eighteen weeks in the year must begin putting a sum equal to 2 per cent of his monthly payroll into the the compensation fund. This is to be done monthly for two years; after that, the contribution is 2 per cent whenever the reserves amount to less than \$55 for each employee; 1 per cent when the reserves per worker are between \$55 and \$75, and at that last figure contributions stop until the reserves drop below that point. Unemployed workers drawing from the fund get not less than \$5 nor more than \$10 a week for not more than ten weeks of the year. About 400,000 workers in the state will be affected.

**RUBBER PLANT STRIKE ENDED**

A strike of 1400 employees of the La Crosse Rubber Mills Company, which began April 24, was ended by an agreement ratified by company executives and officers of the United Rubber Workers' Federal Union. The agreement contains a clause restraining the company from making any statements which "might be construed as detrimental to the union."

**MOTION PICTURE CODE**

This code is the only one in which arbitration provisions are incorporated, providing for a signed agreement by every employer and every union organization of workers to arbitrate before resorting to strikes or lockouts. The efficacy of this policy is proved by the fact that since the code's adoption, last December, there has been not a single failure to settle peacefully differences which have arisen in more than twenty cities and 125 theaters.

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**Lachman Bros.**  
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One of America's Largest Home Furnishers

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Remainders of regular \$1.95 Axminster Carpet, 27 inches wide. Good colorings and desirable designs.

LAYING INCLUDED, at per yard

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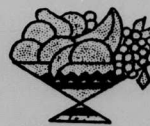
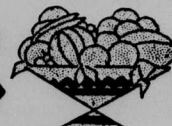
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Complete, including Haircut, 2  
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One hears a lot about it,  
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to it... that is, not for those  
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Shop. The quality of food,  
eight departments under  
one roof, the prices. It  
really pays one to come  
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